## CANADA.

Prom Our Own Correspondent TORONTO, May 2, 1859.

A batch of dispatches on the subject of the Hudson Bay territory, the Company's Charter, and the Indian territories, which they hold by a lease which expires next menth, has lately been laid before the Legislature. The Imperial Government offered to renew the lease for two years, but the Cempany declined to accept a renewal for so short period. They offer to accept a lease for twentyone years, subject to termination, on two years' sotice, at the will of the Government. But, to this proposal, Sir E. B. Lytton, Colonial Secretary, refuses to accede. The dispatches show that, when two of the Canadian Ministers were in England last Summer, they gave the Colonial Secretary to understand that it was the intention of Canada to commence proceeding by scire facias to test the validity of the Company' Charter. Sir E. B. Lytton subsequently wrote to the Governor General, urgently inquiring whether it were intended that the Canadian Government would take any such step; and the answer returned is that they do not. Thus the whole ques-tion is in as unsettled a state as possible. By the end of next month the Company's licease of exclusive trade in the Indian territories expires. They are taking steps for reducing their establishment to the extent that such vacation would require; and if they are about to quit the Indian ter-ritories abruptly, it does not seem possible that any other authority can at once be substituted for theirs. Sir E. B Lytton refuses to renew the license of trade on the conditions proposed by the Company, on the ground that it is necessary to settle other and more important questions when the question of a new lease is disposed of. Of these questions, the most important relates to the exclusive right of trade claimed by the Company in their chartered territory. It is the general opinion of law-yers that that claim is invalid, being contrary to pub-lic policy and the British statute against monopolies. But even so, it seems to be admitted that the Com-pany, as proprietors of the soil, holding in fee simple, could prevent trespassers upon their estate, which, if their claims as to boundaries be admitted, covers over a third of the continent. It is the de-termination of Sir E. B. Lytton to settle this question of exclusive trade, along with that of a renewal of the lease of the Indian territories. In January, 1858, the Palmerston Government proposed to re the question of the Company's boundaries, separate-ly, to the Privy Council; but the Canadian Govern-ment refused to be any party to so limited a meas-are. Sir E. B. Lytton does not hold himself bound by the proposal of his predecessor, for he is un-willing to assent to any proceeding which sup-poses, in advance, the validity of the charter. If the Canadian Government now refuse to impeach the Charter, it is on the ground that the territory which it covers is not Canadian, and that if they succeeded they would not have been fighting their ewn battle, but merely wresting from the Company a territory which belongs to the British Empire at

The Canadian Government recently introduced into the Legislature some resolutions on this subject, with a view of basing on them an address to the Imperial Government. In those resolutions the claim of Canada that her western frontier extends to the Rocky Mountains is entirely abandoned; and although no specific line of boundary is stated, the Legislature is told that a vast space intervenea between Canada and British Columbia. Some two years ago the Canada Government claimed juris ction to the Pacific. Now it is probable that from the upper branches of the Mississippi, that being the line given though the Mississippi, that they will be content with a line produced due north being the line given, though not with much dis-tinctness, in the Quebec act of 1774, as the first Imperial act relating to the government of Canada is called. When the company comes to vacate the Indian territories, the question of their boundary will have to be determined. In the leases these to are given so loosely that nobody can undertake to say whose they are. The Company claim all the territory, watered by rivers that run into Hudson's Bay; this claim is of quite modern date. They were previously much more moderate in their pretensions, having, in 1750, given the upper end of the lake Winnepeg as the limit of their southern boundary. As many of the rivers flowing into the Hudson take their rise in the Rocky Mountains, the Company's present claim leaves no spot on which we can locate the Indian territories, except the country watered by the Mackenzie, the Coppermine and the Great Fish Rivers, which into the Polar Ocean. This pretension is one which must be dealt with, however extravagant it may be. It will probably soon transpire what the eal of the Imperial Government, with regard proposal of the Imperial Government, to the resolutions to the entire question, will be. In the resolutions now before the Canadian Legislature, the Home Government is asked to erect the Red River and Saskatchewan districts into a separate colony;

and as Sir E. B. Lytton is anxious to make a conmeetion between Canada and British Columbia,
this will probably be done.

The new tariff has for some time been
law, and most of the other Government
measures have advanced different stages. The new tariff will probably revive the direct trade between Canada and the West Indies, when they were withdrawn. It does not establish differential duties directly; but by charging imdifferential duties directly; but by charging imports with duty on their value, in the place they were last brought from, it gives a premium upon direct importation, which is the same as a premium upon the St. Lawrence route. I hear that two vessels are about to leave this city for the West Indies, for cargoes of sugar. In this way, the new tariff must have the effect of diminishing our trade with the United States. It is probable that a certain amount of West India produce will be imported in bond, through the United States, as European goods now are; but, in that case, the trade will be beat to the New-York merchants. When the imports are by the St. Lawrence, the same result will ports are by the St. Lawrence, the same result will follow. This new tariff is exceedingly unpopular in Upper Canada, where it deranges business to an extraordinary extent, cutting off old connections, and turning much of it into a new channel.

From all parts of the country the accounts of

the growing crops are exceeding encouraging. The Fall wheat promises a larger yield than there has been for years past; but it is of course problematical whether this promise will be realized. A good harvest is certainly much wanted, for the country is still suffering severely from the effects of the late crisis. In several of the western counties, it had been found necessary to authorize loans with which to purchase seed Spring wheat, a condition of things similar to what existed in Lower Canada in 1818, but which, two years ago, hardly any one would have thought could occur in Upper Canada. A statement was published in one of the city papers the other day that the whole of the city papers the other day that the whole amount realized by the sale of wheat last year, in the County of Grey would not pay the fees of the Petty Court, incurred by sucing farmers for small bills they had contracted.

TORONTO, April 25, 1859. Instead of North and South, as in the United States, the contest in Canada is between the East and West. It involves no slavery question; but there is a question of race, of representation and of money. In Lower Canada we have the descend ants of the original French colonists, clinging with mortal tenacity to the remnant of a doomed nation ality which they fancy is to be perpetrated forever in the New France of two centuries and a half ago. Receiving no accretions from immigration and losing much of their aggregate power by the draining of of the flower of the young generation to the West-ern States, it is evident that the French Canadians ern States, it is evident that the French Canadians must be worsted in the race of population with Upper Canada. They see this, not without misgivings as to their ability long to conserve that distinct nationality which is their constant pride and neverending boast. Upper Canada, peopled since the conquest of the Province by the English, contains no French population, except a small remnant on the banks of the Detroit River. The population contains a fair sprinkling of Americans; and has much of that progressive and go-shead character

for which Americans are noted. Upper Canada pays, or what comes to the same thing, fancies to pays nearly three-fourths of all the revenue; population is larger than that of Lower Canada; yet, with only an equal representation in the Legis lature, and the party division to which it is a prey, it is to a certain extent at the mercy of Lower Canada. Upper Canada, galled under what it considers the ke of Lower Canada, fumes and frets, but fumes

In this state of things, and with the feeling that it engenders, subjects of irritation are always coming up. Sectional politicisms trade upon the differ-ences which they find it their interest to magnify Every now and then a fitful ery is heard from the party in opposition, that the union ought to be dis-solved. But it dies out with the immediate occu-sion that brought it into existence; and no serious sgitation with that object is yet on foot. Among the questions on which some sectional feeling has been attempted to be excited, is that relating to the indemnity to be paid to the seigniors of Lower Canada on the abolition of the Feudal tenures. In 1854, the abolition of those tenures was decreed by the Legislature; but as the amount of indemnity that would be required was then unknown, the sum voted for that purpose was fourd insuffi-cient. The act of 1854 provided only \$1,600,000; and it is now ascertained by the result of the labore of the Seignorial Tenures Commission that some \$1,400,000 more will be required. Of this, \$400-000 is to be taken out of the Lower Canada Municipal Loan Fund; or rather to be borrowed on the credit of that fund. It will, however, simply amount to a Government loan, since there will no municipalities responsible for its repayment, as in Upper Canada. There are certain dues which the Government is to pay to the seigniors, and there are others which the consitaires are to be left to pay. For instance, the latter will have to pay the capitalized value of the rents which they ag pay. That is a payment which there is no pretense for throwing upon the public; but with the casual dues, such as the lods et rentes—consusting of a mutation fine amounting to one-twelfth the purchase money, every time the property changes hands—it is different. This, the public undertakes to pay. It is the nature of this due to fall heavily upon improvement; insamuch as it gives the seigning one-twelfth part of the additional value given to the land by impr ment. It is not proposed to pay the seigniors the capital of the commutation money, but six per cent per snnum upon its amount; thus creating a species of perpetual annuities. The seigniors, however, may demand the payment of the capital; but in that case they will get only 75 per cent of the amount which the Seigniorial Commission ascertains to be due to them. Some of them will probably demand the money, and in that case the Province will save the discount of 25 per cent, in addition to getting rid of the payment of 1 per cent interest more than it could make a par loan for. The cost of the Commission to ascertain the amounts due to the respective seigniors has been, or will be, \$200,000. As regards political

for dinner, on account of the opposition offered to the measure. After the confession, the opposition was at an end, and the resolutions on which to base the bill passed without more ado. The Legislature has been obliged a second time to come to the relief of the municipalities which borrowed on the credit of the Municipal Loan Fund. The Government very unwisely undertook to administer this Fund; and the law required that the municipalities which had borrowed on the credit of it should pay the interest annually and two per cent toward a Sinking Fund. But, finding that the Government stepped in to save its own credit, which, as it was administrator of the Fund, would have been compromised, they neither paid the one nor the other. Nearly all of them fell in

parties, a very strange exhibition was made upon this question. The Upper Canada Opposition protested against the measure with all the fervor of local patriotism. But this

did not suit their Lower Canada coadjutors; and so one of them, getting exasperated, told that the

Opposition, when in power two days last Summer, had agreed to settle the question in precisely the

same way as the Government does—by taking the Municipal Loan Fund of Lower Canada. After M.

Laberge-Solicitor-General for two days last Sum-

confession. It was, however, peculiarly ungra-cious, coming at midnight after the House had been aiting 33 hours without adjourning, except

-had revealed his secret, there was a general

Two years ago, an act was passed limiting the maximum annual contribution which any munici-pality would have to make to 2s. 6d. in the pound. But even this was not paid; and now we have another bill for reducing the amount to five cents in the dollar—the assessment never to be lower than it was last year. In some cases, this will not pay half the interest, and the Government will still have to pay in respect to this fund \$320,000 a year. As the amount to be borrowed on the credit of the fund increases, matters will become worse; unless the increased value of municipal worse; unless the increased value of municipal property should cause the five cents in the dollar to produce more than it will at first. It is expected that this will be the case.

It is officially ascertained that the number

Canadian letters sent to the Western States which are robbed, is extraordinary. In fact, no letter con-taining money or valuables, whether registered or not, if sent in that direction, is safe. It is believed that there are two principal offices where the rob-beries are committed; but the Post-Office detectives say that in one case it is entirely hopeless to expect to secure a conviction.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

[SY THE OVERLAND MAIL.]

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8, 1859.

Both branches of the Legislature have voted to sub mit the proposition of a Constitutional Convention to popular vote.

The Assembly has refused to reconsider the vote by which it passed the resolutions in regard to the erection of the proposed Territory of Colorado, out of the southern portion of the State, in conjunction with Arizona. By the way, there are not more than 600 white men in Arizona, and all the assertions to the contrary are lies.

The Coroner's Jury in Oakland have finished their nquest over the remains of the victims of the Contra Costa who died on that side of the bay, and they have found a verdict that Wyatt Birdsall, the Engineer, was to blame for the explosion. It appeared in the testimony that one of the firemen knew several seconds before the explosion to the seconds. the restimony that one of the fromen knew several seconds before the explosion took place what was coming, and started to go out of the way, saying at the time she was about to blow up. Birdsall is in custedy, but will probably not be purished.

A gold nugget, worth \$113, was found near Colum-

A gold nugget, worth \$113, was found near cooks bin a couple of days since.

Hannah Ann Hall has commenced suit for a divorce against her husband Wm. Henry Hall in this city, against her husband The S. F. Christian Advocation of the S. F. Christian of the S. F. Christian advoca against her husband Wm, Henry Hall in this city.

A correspondent of The S. F. Christian Advocate says that on a bar in the Mokelumne River, 6 miles below Poverty bar in Calaveras County, there is a petrified pine stump, which bears the marks of having been cut off with an edged tool three inches wide, before putrefaction took place. The stump was found ten feet under ground, and immediately over it, an eak tree three feet in diameter was growing a couple of years since. Who cut the stump?

Mr. Griggsby, whose name is familiar to Californians as one of the earliest American pioneers in this country, left Napa several months ago for Humboldt Bay, taking some money with him to buy land there; and since starting he has not been heard of. It is supposed he has been murdered.

since starting he has not been heard of. It is supposed he has been murdered.

We have news from Honolulu to the 16th of March.
The United States Surveying schooner Fenimore Cooper sailed from Honolulu on the 5th of March for the Japanese seas.

Previous to sailing, the Cooper had spent about four months in the vicinity of the Sandwich Islands, ostensibly hunting for "dangers" of navigation marked on the charts, but this search did not prevent Lieut. Brooke from finding a large and valuable deposit of guano on the "French Frigate Shorls" Islands, in lat. 239 45° N., lon. 166° 25° W. Lieut. B. took formal possession of these islands in the name of the United States, under the Federal Statute of Aug. 18, 1856, and then he laid a personal claim to the ownership of the guano.

After this discovery had been made, the Cooper re After this discovery had been made, the Cooper returned to Honolulu, and some persons there, hearing of the newly-found gnano deposit—a subject on which the people there are wide awake—sent a schooner off to take possession of the treasure. At this time Lieut. B. had not given public notice of his claim, but immediately after the departure of the schooner he made a report to the United States Commissioner in Honolulu, and the latter made official announcement of the dis.

covery, the national claim to the islands, and personal claim to the guano. A few days later Lieut, B. formed a company, with some merchants in Honolulu, and they sent the bark Gambia to the islands to get a cargo of the fertilizer. It is supposed that the crews of the two vessels will get into trouble with each other. The French Frigate Shoals are about 1,400 miles from Horoiglu, and 3,300 miles from this city. Some of the Honolulu people think Brooke did very wrong to lay a personal claim to the guano discovered by a Government vessel.

The whaling fleet have commenced coming in at the

The whaling fleet have commenced coming in at the Sandwich Islands, but they have poor returns to show. The eruption of Mauna Loa still continues, and several minor craters have been opened lately; but the amount of lava is slightly decreasing, though an immense flood still pours forth.

Juseph Heco, the young Japanese, who was acting as captain's clerk on the Fenimore Cooper, left that vessel and took passage on the clipper Sea Serpent, for Horg Kong, intending to go thence to Japan by the first conveyance. It is supposed that his metive in leaving the Cooper was the desire to accompany a young American passenger on the Sea Serpent who had been very friendly to him in this city, and was on his way to Japan.

way to Japan.

The Alta of this morning has the following item: The After of this morning that the rottowing hem:
"Freeman & Co.'s Express bag was carried from San PetLos Angelos, on the last trip prior to the saiting of the Senal
'd minutes, the distance being 24 miles, at an average of a m
2 minutes and 15 seconds. Five riders were employed,
rider having a horse to himself, and each borse toing five a
The horses belong to Don Jose Sepulveds. Both korses and a
are native Californians."

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

Elwoon, Deniphan Co., Kansas, April 26, 1859.

THE WEATHER. The Spring is exceedingly backward, and has been the coldest I have ever known here, at the same time very changable. Within three weeks we have had two or three snow storms; and the third day after one of them the thermometer rose, in the shade, above 90 degrees. The Winter wheat, however, looks well, and there is every prospect of a good yield. The past few days have been Spring-like-both yesterday and to-day the thermometer standing above 80 degrees at I p. m. in the shade. The grass begins to look green in the woods, on the hill-sides with southern and western exposures, and in wet land. The trees begin to bud, and some parts of the woods are redolent with the perfume of the blossoms. We fear the peach crop is a failure throughout this whole section.

Amid all the rush for Pike's Peak-which, by the bye, is not bound for Pike's Peak at all, the name being a misnomer, but for the South Platte and branches-we are glad to see that few of our own farmers are foolish enough to leave their claims where a competency now, and ultimate comparative wealth, are insured to all who are industrious and frugal. Besides, there is an emigration of the real yeomany to Kansas, even this season, which comes to find a home and livelihood upon our rich soil, made free by the earnest efforts and perseverance of those who

PARMERS AND FARMING.

the earnest efferts and perseverance of those who till it.

Kansas now offers more than ordinary inducements to the agriculturist. The soil is rich, climate good, a market at the door of almost every man, and the price of land only \$1.25 per acre. The immense emigration to the new El Dorado makes prices high for everything that a farm can furnish. This same condition of affairs will continue for the present, at least; and if the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains be indeed a rich gold-field, Kansas must furnish the greater proportion of their food. Hence, the farmer in eastern Kansas is assured of a good and ready market for all his produce. We advise every young man who contemplates coming West, within one or two years, to come now; for the Government land sales, which take place in July, will throw into the hands of speculators much of the vacant land—land which is to-day, much of it, intrinsically worth \$3 and \$5 per acre, but which now, under the preemption law, cannot be touched by the land-sharks; nor would it be, were not the Sham Democracy bent on harassing the Freemen of Kansas, who love Freedom rather than Slavery—for no profit can accrue to the Government from the sales, as the land-warrant holders will prevent, as they always do, and did at the recent Iowa sales, those intending to purchase with money from so doing; in fact, no speculator at all conversant with the ropes will think of apand did at the recent lowa sales, those intending to purchase with money from so doing; in fact, no speculator at all conversant with the ropes will think of appearing with anght else than warrants. This fact renders the action of the Administration the more inexcusable and galling; by thus forcing our lands into market, the settlers have their claims jeoparded, and the growth of the new State is seriously impeded.

The person coming to Kanass can now come direct by railroad from the East to Elwood, via the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and from here can traverse any portion of northern Kanass; good land, near the route to the gold mines, and within twenty miles of Elwood, being open to precimption.

THE GOLD MINES.

As to the gold mines, 1 have little to say, though

As to the gold mines, I have little to say, though living on the border, I have neither seen nor heard of sufficient reliable evidence to authorize one-tenth of the emigration which has already crossed the Missouri River. It is not a settled fact that gold exists in such quantities as to pay any large number of persons for mining; the evidence of the existence thus far, reste more most inconclusive lections. upon most inconclusive testimony, and I advise every one who is earning a decent living to remain where he is until something definite and conclusive is known.

THE EMIGRATION.

The emigration gone forward is immense; it began too soon, and some who started early have suffered much; a few turning back. Every stream and body of timber from Elwood to the Big Blue, is entivened by the tents of the emigrants. They go in all shapes some with packs on their backs trudge along on foot some, clubbing together, buy a handcart and putting therein their little all, become for the nonce beasts of burden to draw their own cart; some go with a single yoke of oxen, an Indian pony or mule harnessed into a hand-cart; while others go well provided with was ons drawn by mules or oxen, and well laden with large supplies of provisions and mining implements. THEM "FOR FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW" ADVOCATES.

THEM "FOR FIGITIVE SLAVE LAW" ADVOCATES.

A very amusing and suggestive incident transpired today. A company of "Suckers," en route for Pike's Peak,
coming through Missouri, were accosted one evening by
a bright, intelligent-looking negro boy, of twenty-two or
three years, with the inquiry if they were going to the
gold nines. On being assured they were, he remarked
that he should like to accompany them. The Illinoisians asked if he were a slave, and he replied that he ians asked if he were a stave, and he repned that he was; but they, not having the fear of James Buchanan, Dr. Adams, or The New-York Observer before them, and, I suppose, regarding the liberation of a human being, even though his skin be dark, as not strictly in opposition to the Declaration of Independence, told him to jump into their wagon, and they covered him over with their blankets and tent-cloth. In that resisting did they travel with him during the In that positition did they travel with him during the day, releasing him from his confinement at night. When they reached St. Joseph, they had their out-fit to purchase, not knowing they could as well obtain it here in Elwood, and they dare not release the boy from his place in the wagou. They, therefore, drove from store to store, piling into the wagon and on the boy, covered only by blankets and the tent-cloth, sack after covered only by blankets and the tent-cloth, sack after sack of flour, bacon, shovels, picks, and the chole outfit for three or four men bound for the Peak; but the
boy bore the immease weight heterogeneously pitched
upon him without a murmur, never giving the slightest intimation of his presence. It is a wonder that it
had not killed him, and it seems incredible that he
should have endured it without uttering a cry. The
"Suckers" heard that Elwood was a Free-Soil place,
so at once crossed over and drove up into town, the
boy still beneath the whole load. As they passed
through the main street, one of them stepped into the
post-office—a strange place to seek Free-Soilers; but,
thank God, James Buchanan can't find a man in Elwood fitted for postmaster, who is an upholder of his thank God, James Buchanan can't find a man in Elwood fitted for postmaster, who is an upholder of his
debauched Administration—and inquired whether
there were any Pro-Slavery men in town; he was informed that they were a very scarce commodity.
"Well, are there any Free-Soilers here!" "Lots of
them. "What do ye do with niggers here!" "We
don't have them." "What do yer do with runaway
niggers!" "Let 'em rip, or lend them a helping
hand. "But spose a feller has stole a nigger, to tree
him, what!ll yer do!!" "D—d if we don't treat him to
the lager." The "Sucker," who at first seemed careful
and suspicious, thereupon looked pleased, and his honest face was wreathed in smiles, as he replied, "Well,
I've got one in the wagon, and I didn't care to have
him ketched." He then related the circumstances
given above. When informed that the negro could be him ketched." He then related the circumstances given above. When informed that the negro could be released with safety, he departed much pleased. We take great pleasure in informing our readers that this boy was found uninjured, though almost suffocated and somewhat bruised. When told he was free and safe, he was almost beside himself with joy.

safe, he was almost beside himself with joy.

Elwood is flourishing and imposing both in looks and population. It is to be the eastern terminus of the Elwood and Topeka Railroad, which is to be located this week. Said road will run west of this fifteen miles, then turn south-west to Topeka. We feel almost perfectly certain of completing the fifteen miles from here westward by Winter, and have it in running order by Manch. It will be the pioneer road of Kansas, and can March. It will be the pioneer road of Kansas, and can be graded very cheap: the fifteen miles spoken of cost-ing less than \$3,000 per mile. The Company have funds enough to pay for the fifteen miles and iron it, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad will place

Joseph, Mo., about the micdle of May, to be called The St. Joseph Free Democrat, Russell & Grant, publishers. The location is a good one for the enterprise to exert a beneficial influence, but a poor one for support, as the wealth of St. Joseph is Pro-Slavery or wendrous Conservatism. The paper, then, for the present, will need the assistance of all well-wishers of the good cause; and we hope it will find many subscribers and friends in the Republican ranks. It will be edited with more ability than any paper in the State, outside of St. Louis, and will be the sole Free-Soil paper, except The Missouri Democrat, in the State. Price \$2 per annum.

Doy is still in jail at St. Joseph, and treated very well. It is doubtful whether he will be brought to trial again.

again.

The Republican party will be formed in Kansas the

18th of the next month. EXHIBITION OF THE ACADEMY OF

DESIGN. FIRST ARTICLE.

A collection of more than eight hundred pictures, made without reference to any unity of purpose, and admitting almost without question anything that offers, would, in any country, undoubtedly include many things absolutely bad, many very indifferent, as well as some, where painting has reached the dignity of a Fine Art, honorable to the artists and creditable to the community in which they live. Should some enterprising person undertake to collect a gallery of American paintings to exhibit abroad, as the English and French collections were exhibited here, a little more than a year ago, there is evidence enough at the Academy to show that such an enterprise might be made quite as honorable to American Art, as those were to their respective countries. This, however, is on the supposition that these eight hundred paintings be carefully criticised, and that those which are chosen shall be taken as representative pictures to which others of a like character may be added. Looking at the Academy Exhibition from this point of view, as an evidence of the possible in artamong us, we have reason to be proud of it. As a proof beside of the activity of the artistic faculty among us, and of the warm interest taken in art in this country, such an exhibition is gratifying and promising. That it contains much that is poor, and much that is indifferent, is only natural, and no more than would occur anywhere else where good, bad and indifferent alike find admittance. That it is much the largest gallery that the Academy has yet opened, is encouraging; it is as certainly true that the poor and indifferent pictures are each year fewer and fewer; and it follows, of course, that there is a very marked improvement in its character as a whole. The conclusion is that we have a larger and better exhibition than ever before, and this result is honorable to American art-a term which covers general culture as well as particular

production-and to American artists. A walk through the rooms reveals another very obvious and pleasant fact, namely, that the walls are adorned with fewer portraits of gentlemen and ladies than heretofore. Not that good portraits are not pleasant to look at, and worthy of being painted-for some of our best artists do nothing else-but the gradual disappearance of poor heads, poor by nature and poor by art, seems to show either that artists have taken a wider range, or that those who could only paint these indifferently well, have discovered that their talents may find a better exercise in some other walk of life. Perhaps we may thank photo graphy for this. Poor paintings in oil cannot compete with the portraits which may be had in a day, and from a five minutes' sitting, in some of the photographic galleries; and perhaps, too, there are men who find profitable and creditable employment in this new branch of art, who, but for that, would have continued to vex our eyes and our spirits in Academy Exhibitions, with counterfeit presentments of their

confiding and unhappy friends. The gallery is rich in crayons; rich, that is, in character, rather than in numbers. One is attracted by these on first entering. Lawrence has several heads, all with his bold, spirited, characteristic drawing, chief among which is a portrait of Mrs. Kemble. It i a fine picture, and better as a mere likeness than Lawrence's are apt to be. We look for Rowse's but find, we think, but two of them. One is a lady of lovely face but of a singular conformation, tapering almost to a point. It will hardly do to suspect that Rowse can do anything out of drawing, but a portrait for public exhibition had better be without peculiarities that may subject it to unfriendly criticism. On the other side of the room is the head of a child by the same artist, delicately and beautifully drawn, but it strikes us, with something of hardness of ontline about the eyes, perhaps arising from a want of shadow. Saintin exhibits a number of crayon drawings, portraits of ladies and gentlemen. Two of them, serve are catalogued as ladies, which seem to be children; which are they? As the latter, they are excellent, but as women they are palpable mistakes. Several of his pictures, however, are among the best specimens we have ever seen of fineness of touch. Mrs. Hildreth also excels in crayon portraits. That of her husband is a fine picture, and an admirable likeness. Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter-allegorical pieces by Oertel-are well conceived, and very beautifully drawn. The Four Great Prophets by him are also very finely executed: but one can hardly fail to see that there is but one face among the four, modified, it is true, by difference of expression and of eye, but still the same. Staigg shows in hi crayons the excellence and delicacy which dis tinguish his painting, and which may be seen in No. 245, a cabinet picture of a gentleman, in a miniature of a lady (No. 349), and in No. 51, a water-color drawing in his best style. A Moonlight and Aurora Borealis (No. 380) by him rather disappoints us. Though richly colored, the porealis wants the flitting cornscations which, after all, perhaps, it is so impossible to convey to canvas that we should rather admir the attempt than criticise its want of entire success. E. Johnson is wonderful in crayens, as, indeed, he is in colors—of which we shall speak presently. His Roman Girl, a figure full of grace and dignity, has in its light and shade all the effect of color, and a softness and delicacy of outline altogether unsurpassed in this line of art. Pastel, the Prise or, has the same merits; the attitude noble, and face full of a touching expression of suffering and endurance, and the rap look of deep thought. Till one comes to Johnson's paintings in oils, if not already familar with them, one can bardly help hoping that he restricts himself to the crayon. Darby's pencil sketches are exquisite for their perfect drawing and fine handling, and are never variable. These illustrations suggest the question-which was the most fortunate, he in having Cooper, or Cooper in having him? We notice No. 126, a Lady (erayon), by John Pope, which is well drawn; and we cannot help seeing others, crayons and pencil-sketches, which are bad-bad in design, bad in execution, and bad in taste; but it is hardly worth while to point them out. But let us not be understood as pronouncing all unworthy which we have not particularly designated, or as pointing out all that are worth looking at. There are many which are promising, and some which are excellent, as well as many which are bad. But we cannot pause to eriticise each of the 815 pictures.

We have not yet a water-color school among us,

and the display in this direction is rather meager. There are three by an "amateur," Nos. 63, 104 and 109, which are among the best. Two of them are below the line and not easily seen, but they deserve a better piace. Nos. 18 and 31, by R. Vandome Fitford. are scenes in England, and very English. They are both good, but the last especially so, in its faithful ness of detail. The artist gives his trees trunks and branches, which are not always considered necessary in pictures of wood scenery, and he clothes them, moreover, with unmistakable foliage, not with curled hair or cotton. No. 18 does not please us quite so well. It has the merits of the other, but also has some faults peculiar to itself. The red cows are very red, and also very leggy. We know cows can no more do without legs than trees can without boles; the rolling stock on it temporarily.

PREE-STATE PAPER IN ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

There is to be a Free-State paper started in St.

haps the red color of the animals, and their obtrusive

ege are exaggerated by the low line of the horizon, and the over-much of purple in the sky. Near No. 31 is a view in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., in rather striking contrast with the English scene, a picture well drawn and faithful in detail, but showing something of hardness and coldness in the comparison. It is by Mr. Miller, and promises better things to come. Nos. 164 and 165 are "On the Wallkill," and "Sketch from Nature," by Miss M. A. Brown. Their general effect is excellent, but both contain water, which is not the artist's best point. Her ground seems too much worked up, giving it a mottled appearance, of being covered with behens, rather than of soil and grass. The promise is good, however. Ruined Temples, by Moran, is very rich in color. On the same side are two sketches by Nast, Nos. 111 and 112, very sketchy, but tender and truthful. Llyn Greynant, North Wales, No. 142, is a good specimen of the effect and beauty of water-color drawings. There is something of bareness and want of verdure, which seem exaggerated, but the passing shadows are well managed, and there is great depth and clearness in the waters of the lake,

As we pass beyond the stairway of this room, Don

Quixote in his Library, by Hall, stops us. It is an ambitious picture, and would deserve praise for its conception of the knight's character, if nothing else. It represents a studious, enthusiastic man, wasted through zeal and much study, and not a raving maniac that we find him elsewhere in one or two smaller pictures. All its accessories are excellent in execution as well as design, and show the gentleman at his books. But it strikes us the light does more than could be reasonably expected of it, in iduminating so fully the right of the cuirass, and the left of the head. Just beyond is a fine full-length portrait of ex-President Tyler, ordered by Congress, and painted by Healy. It is excellent as a portrait, with the merits which have so long been acknowledged as distinguishing Mr. Healey, but is got up, whether by order of Congress or by the will of the subject, in very bad taste. If the Administration of the exresident, pro tem., was really illustrated by the History of China, the North-east Boundary Question, and Texas, is that a good reason why volumes so inscribed should lie always at the elbow of Mr Tyler Or because he was a President, pro tem., must h therefore treat The National Intelligencer with such indignity? What did that excellent and alwaysrespectable sheet ever do that it should be crumpled up in such an extraordinary fashion? Indeed, we are not quite sure that on this last point we may not find some fault with artist, for we rather question whether any newspaper could be made to assume the exceedingly limp appearance of The Intelligencer, so much like a soiled napkin or dirty towel. Another portrait on this wall, a half-length, "a lady" by Elliot, is capi-tal, and in his best manner. Below these hang some smaller and charming pictures. A Sunset, by Bris tol, is a splendid bit of coloring, marred only by some few floating clouds, which seem rather as if dropping than floating. "The Stray Flock," by Belows, cabinet size, in which the flock is little else than enough to give a name to it, is a landscape with a group of Cedars in the fore-ground, very skillfully managed, with a bright pool just below them, a long hillside stretching beyond, and mountains in the distance. It is, we presume, a composition, and does the artist great credit. Below it is a little gem by Oertel, " A Grazing Cow," filling the bit of canvas, full of life, as indeed she ought to be, for she is in a fine piece of mowing, whether the artist meant it so or not.

Morning in the Blue Ridge Mountains, by Sontag, s full of fine effects, particularly the heavy wreath of cloud breaking away on the mountain-tops. Below it is a Sunset by Stillman. The western sky is glowing with a ruddy light, and relieved against it is row of what we take to be cedars in the foreground, but neither they nor the mass of heavy undistinguishable foliage below them have any of the distinctness which one looks for in the painting of an artist of a pre-Raphaelite reputation. Were the scene called Twilight rather than Sunset, we should not look for any more distinctness of outline, even in a pre-Kaphaelite, than we see here, as it is hardly reasonable to expect the artist to give us what cannot be found in nature. But in the sunsets which we have observed for thirty-old years, they usually precede the semi-obscure of the coming darkness for a certain period. The deep glow of the sky of this picture, which is, in itself, excellent, has, moreover, the color and distance of that period, and is without the diffused light of the setting sun. It is hardly safe to criticise one of Mr. Stillman's school, for, however certain they may be of their own meaning, it is not always obvious to others: but, with a proper sense of modesty, we cannot help believing the name given to this work a misnomer. The same artist has another painting in the gallery, of a party in the Adirondacks. About it bivounck in the woods, most of whom are engaged shoeting at a mark, and some of whom are portraits in little of a party of Boston gentlemen, who visited that region last Summer. It is a picture of men and trees—unmistakable man, the perpendicular animal on two legs—all "straight as a gun-barrel," and nearly all holding rifles, perpendicularly, except him who shoots, who fortunately has his at the proper right angle. Even Mr. Emerson, for once, is a conformist, and has provided himself with what woodmen call a 'cat-stick," perfectly straight, and carried in the prescribed manner. We cannot say that the picture trikes us pleasantly, either in arrangement or color, hough we reluctantly dissent from the judgment

which, we believe, has been pronounced upon it in No. 219 is The Artist's Daughter, by J. T. Peele; No. 417, The Captive, a child with a bird, in another room, in the same figure, both pleasing pictures; No. 225, The Drachenfels, &c., on the Rhine, by Rosenberg, is full of warm and cheerful daylight, but marred by one of those triffing faults, if our eyes serve us, which, when once seen, so obstinately obrude themselves; the young woman in the ground, in a sitting position, has her legs about two yards apart. Next is the Fruit Market, by Van Schendall, very remarkable for its striking effects. It a scene by candle light. In the foreground candle shimmers and glows upon a table covered and surrounded with fruits and vegetables. Its light is absolutely dazzling, and the illumination of the figures and objects near it, and the visible darkness into which it penetrates, are very fine. In the distance the open streets and the houses are lit with that sort of peculiar balf brightness which only candle-light, shining from street lamps and open windows, can give. The effect-the chiaro-oscuro, as the artist calls it-is rather hightened than injured by struggling moon seen dimly through the breaking clouds. The whole picture has the transparency which only belongs to such a scene. Two shipwrecks on this wall, by Copestick, are carefully painted, though his water is too much churned, and he has in one of them a very impossible blood-red sun, unless, indeed, it be a still more impossible moon-a question in itself that ought not to arise. An interior by Lambdin, The Camelia, is well managed, and rich in color. It promises something better, on a better subject than a young woman before a looking-glass.

The New-York correspondent of The Christian

—The New-York correspondent of The Christian Register says:

"Probably few admirers of engravings have a notion of the value with which scarcity, or some other chance circumstance, occasionally invests these works of the graver. I saw a few days since a fine print of Rephael's 'Madonna with bird, engraved by Raphael Morghen, valued at \$150, and proofs of the same plate readily bring double that sum. Also a copy of the well-known reading Magdalen of Correçio, small size, for which a print dealer paid 600 france in Paris. I have recently seen a proof of the engraving of Raphael's Marriage of the Virgin, executed by order of the Austrian Government—the plate being destroyed after a limited number of impressions were taken from it. The price asked for the proof is \$150, and it is intrinsically worth it, so perfect is the execution. Not a foot or hand, or other fractional portion of the picture, but would contitute a perfect picture of itself, if separated from the

whole. Artists' proofs from this plate, of which only copies sufficient were taken to distribute to the Courts of Germany, occasionally find their way into the market. One, it is said, was sold in Paris, at auction, for the round sum of \$2,000."

-Various works of art belonging to the late Arg Scheffer have been sold at auction lately. Among them were two drawings made by M. Louis, the engraver, from Scheffer's pictures of "Margaret & PEglise" and "Marguerite et Faust an Sabbat," These brought about \$200 each, purchased by M. Goupil. Two sketches by Rubens, being the first ideas of two of the Medici series of pictures, were purchased by the Government for about \$1,900, The Government also purchased "Sketch by Titlag of his own Mother" for \$320. Many pictures by Scheffer were retained by his adopted daughter, she not being willing to part with them. -A foreign paper says that a prolific manufacturer

of pictures of the Dusseldorf School has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, three years' suspension of civil rights, and a fine of 100 thalers. -An auction sale of paintings in London, chiefly belonging to Mr. Windus, took place lately. The most prominent lots sold as follows: "Penelope Boothby," y Sir Joshua Reynolds, brought 1,100 guineas; "Mrz. Hoare and Infant," by the same, brought 2,550 guiness; a full-length portrait of a girl (Miss Haverbill), by Gainsborough, 770 guineas; "The Lake of Zug" water-color), by Turner, 200 guinens; and "The Bridge of Sighs," a vignette, 60 guineas, a small andscape, by Sir Edwin Landseer, 440 guineas; " Pot Pourri, by Millais, a female figure, 195 guineas; Eve of St. Agnes," by Holman Hunt, 160 guineas; The Last Banquet at Whitehall, in the time of Charles II.," by Leutze, brought 330 guineas.

-A statuary in bronze, at Paris, named Crozatier, has left by testament an annual income of 500 francs, which sum is to be devoted to a prize to be awarded annually to the best chaser of bronze or silver, who shall produce the most perfect work during the year. According to the conditions of the will, a committee is to be appointed to decide upon the merit of the works submitted, in the following manner: One of the committee must be a manufacturer of bronze statues, and nominated by workmen; two others must be workmen, chasers, respectively, of figures and ornaments, and nominated by manufacturers; the remaining member must be a decorative painter or a sculptor, nonceated by the manufacturers. To insure the qualifications of the parties concerned, especially the workmen, they are registered by one of the government prefects.

FIRE AT PAWLINGS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribsue,

Pawlings, Dutchess Co., May 4, 1859. This town is on fire. E. J. Hurd's store and dwelling, and J. T. Barnes's shoe shop and dwelling, are already destroyed. J. W. Stark's three-story building, used as a store and dwelling, is in great danger.

SLAVERY IS CUBA .- A correspondent of The New-Orleans Delta, who says that the negroes of Cubs are "happy as a people and healthy," was a witness to the will of an African negro woman, nearly ninety years of age, who was at least thirty-five years old when she was taken from Africa and brought to Cuba. She bequeathed to her children and grandchildren property equal to \$60,000, and a piece of ground on the shore near the village of Regla, which will be worth as much more in a few years. She had bought her own freedom and made all her family free, beside the accumulation recited in her will. These earnings, derived from faithful attentions, first, as the servant of her master—for which reason she was allowed the use of her time at a given rate per month, which was always punctually paid—and with her hands she literally worked off the bonds of servitudes

hands she literally worked off the bonds of servitudes of herself and her descendants.

I asked her if she remembered her own country, and if she had any relatives living, and if she desired or had any longing or wish in her heart to return I To which she replied, that she recollected as if it was yesterday, from very early life; that there was a time far back, that she could never explain to herself what it meant; but there were troubles, and clubs used, and two persons were taken and dragged away from her, who had always been near her. She supposed that they were her parents. She was carried a long way from that place and put in a strange hut, where she grew up with a people whose talk she did not understand at first. She had a husband in time and four children, and everything went on well, until one night their village was entered, and in the morning there were only a few women and children living. were only a few women and children living.

were only a few women and children living.

They were taken to the coast and sold to men who were white. It must have been several months that they ware walking to get to the place where they were sold. She had no children then, and she had no more care. She was brought to Cuba, had a good master, and had prospered every way. She had never wished to return to her own country, and she could not tell what or where that was. She had never seen a bozal negro that wished to go back.

She said that any negro, with good conduct and industry, could do as well, if not better, than she had done. She seemed to be a sincere Catholic Christian,

and is respected by her nei her. This is no isolated cese. her neighbors and all who knew

A WOMAN SCALDED to DEATH IS BOILING OIL .- A A WOMAN SCALDED to DEATH IS BOILING OIL.—A most horrible occurrence happened at the Belle River station of the Great Western road on 27th ult., by which the wife of the station-master lost her life. The facts, as we learn from parties direct from that place, are as follows: Some painters were about commencing a job of painting for the railway company at the station, and were preparing their oil for that purpose. A large kettle or caldron was arranged in one of the apartments of the station-house, which they had filled with oil, and were boiling. They had left it for a short time to attend to some other matters. When some not of it reas were boiling. They had left it for a short time to attend to some other matters, when some part of it run over and took fire on the stove, which was very hot. Mrs. Taylor, the wife of the station-master, was the only person in the house at the time, except a child, and, learing that it would set the house on fire, set to work to put it out. In doing this, by some jar or shake given the stove, the pipe parted. She then got a chair, and placing it heside the stove, stepped upon it to adjust the pipe, when the chair tipped and she fell head-foremost into the boiling oil.

The oil that was displaced by the immersion of the woman commenced blazing upon the stove, and the flames soon communicated to that upon the floor, and the room was instantly filled with fire and smoke. The child commenced screaming with terror, and ran out

child commenced screaming with terror, and ran out of the house. Her cries soon attracted the attention of the painters, who were at no great distance away, and who ran to the house, supposing the building to be on fire. A few buckets of water, however, speed-ily put out the fire on the floor, and then for the first me did they notice the horrible position of Mrs. Tay-or. She was at once taken out, but, of course, was felless. The upper portion of her body, with her lead, was literally boiled, the hair falling off, and the head, was interact boiled, the hair failing off, and the flesh parting with every touch. Her clothes had taken fire from the flames, burning the other portions of her body in a most shocking manner. In fact, the remains presented an unrecognizable mass of burned flesh and bones that were sickening to look upon. [Detroit Free Press.

LATEST FROM THE PINE'S PRAK MINES .- Yesterday LATEST FROM THE PINE'S PRIKE MINES.—Yesterday at noon we had an interview with Messes. Joshna Stout and Caleb Sipple, who had just returned from the mines, having left the diggings on the 17th of March—bringing several days later news than has yet been received. They left Rockport, Mo., last fall, and arrived in the mines on the 10th of November. They returned by the South Plate route up to within about seventy miles of Omaha. They then crossed over the Platte River on Shina's Ferry, and say frankly to us that they experienced more difficulty on the seventy miles of the North Platte route than during the whole of the difficulty on the seventy miles of the North Platte route than during the whole of the Platte route than during the whole of the trip. They are going back in a few days with a drows of cattle; they go by the great central route from Nebraska City. These gentlemen inform us that the miners are making in the Spanish diggings, where they were at work, from \$3 to \$40 per day, are in fine spirits, and highly encouraged \$3 de lated with the prospect. The ladians give them no trouble. They have mostly left to go down along the Santa Fé route. Coffee and sogar were selling in the mines at 50 cents per pound, whisky \$3 per gallon, molasses \$5 per gallon, lumber \$10 per hundred, oxen \$60 per yoke. The miners claims are 50 feet on the river, by 100 deep. There is plenty of timber in the mountains for lumber. They met two saw-mills on their way for the mines. They met two saw-mills on their way for the mine. These facts can be relied upon as containing the truit about the mines, the latest, and entirely reliable. Nebrasia City News, April 23.

CAPT. FORD'S RANGERS NOT MASSACRED .- The Austin Texas State Gazette of the 16th inst., contradicts the report that Capt. Ford's company gers had been killed by the Comanches, on the gers had been killed by the Comanches, on the author-gers had been killed by the Comanches, on the author-ity of an express rider from the captain's camp. The captain had made an extended scout of seven hundred miles. Owing to the fall of snow he did not succeed in overtaking the ludians.